

TEXAS GRANTS.—A fact has come to our knowledge, within a few days, from a source entitled to the highest confidence, which we desire to make public, for the information of all those who are desirous of negotiating a treaty for the Annexation of Texas by which the Government of the United States would assume the debts of Texas, and receive in consideration therefor her ungranted territory. It is thus: We have a gentleman of unquestioned veracity, who has himself calculated the extent of the grants who assures us that Gen. Mercer, formerly of Virginia, has obtained from the government of Texas, grants to land, equal in extent to the territories of Connecticut, New Jersey and Delaware, or about eight and a half millions of acres. In consequence of which grants, Gen. Mercer has agreed within the space of five years from the date thereof, to colonize thereon seven hundred families, to each of which he is to give not less than one hundred and sixty acres of land.

We commend this fact to the consideration of those who are so anxious for the annexation of Texas, with the hope of obtaining thereby a large and valuable territory. How many more such grants there are in existence we of course know not, but that there are others of equal extent it is quite probable, besides all these have been given in hundreds to soldiers and the millions of acres which have been granted by special orders under the Texas land laws. From these data, the reflecting portion of the people of this country can form a tolerable correct estimate of the ungranted territory of Texas; for all men know that Texas could make no treaty of annexation by which she could possibly annul those grants. It is therefore certain that she has comparatively little ungranted territory, and that little of course the refuse of her lands. We mention these facts for the information of the people of this country, to show the humbugery of the scheme from its inception. Texas is doubtless fully aware that her territory is insufficient to pay her debts, and hence the purpose of a treaty with this Government, by which the United States would assume those debts. Let the people ponder upon those things and determine this question on their merits.—[Augusta Ga. Chronicle.]

ANOTHER IMPORTANT CHANGE.—The Hudson (Columbia Co., N. Y.) Republican published a letter from Ezekiel Butler, Esq. of Stockport, which thus concludes: "You allude to my political associations. I have always been a member of the democratic party; but there is great difference between Mr. Van Buren and opposition to the annexation of Texas, and Mr. Polk and the two-thirds rule, no protection and the immediate annexation of Texas, which will tend at a future day towards the dismemberment of the Union. A refusal to support Mr. Polk I consider an abandonment of principle, because his nomination was secured by his adherence to a question never before recognized by the party, and the application of a rule, which, if carried out, would give the few the power over the many, a principle not to be found in Mr. Jefferson's creed of democracy."

I consider the alternative we now have to vote for Polk and Free Trade and Annexation; or for Mr. Clay, a Protective Tariff, Equal Rights, and Constitutional Liberty; and whatever our party lines hitherto have been, this is now the distinction, and I shall not hesitate in my choice. Respectfully, E. BUTLER

Mr. Butler is a cousin of the Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, and for many years has been one of the leaders of the Van Buren party in this country. Ed. Col. Repub.

SANDWICH GLASS WORKS.—The flourishing village of Sandwich, on Cape Cod, 60 miles from Boston, is a fair specimen of Yankee thrift. This village depends almost entirely for its existence on the manufacture of glass. The country for several miles around is sandy and barren. It grows little else than coarse grass, rye, and some vegetables. Every thing in the shape of food has to be brought from other parts, and the materials of its glass manufacture have to be carried hither several hundred miles. The lead is brought 140 miles, from the northern part of Massachusetts; the sand, about 500 miles, from Morris river, in Pennsylvania; and the coal to heat the furnace, from Virginia, 700 miles distant.—All the other materials have to be brought from distant places. The paper for packing the glass comes from Boston, and the straw from the State of New York.

Notwithstanding these disadvantages, this concern flourishes—has in full blow four great furnaces and a dozen small ones—employs within the gates two hundred men and boys, who work six hours and rest six hours, in sets, from Monday morning to Thursday night. On Friday, Saturday and Sunday, the fires are blown out. The boys earn about three dollars a week—the men from ten to fifteen dollars a week. A few fancy cutters earn more. About one fourth of the hands are Irishmen.

Many of the articles, such as tumblers, glasses, jars, &c., are cast in mould, not blown, as in Europe. They are not so good, but can be sold for one third of the price, besides the mould imparts a good impression of the finish of cut glass.

This concern is owned by a joint stock company. The proprietors now reside principally in Boston; there are one or two in this town. It lies on the bay shore. They have sloops of their own, bringing in the material, and carrying out the manufactured articles. This manufacture gives a livelihood to two thousand people. There are several glass factories of equal dimensions in other parts of the United States.—News-report Herald.

EXECUTION OF THE PIRATES OF THE SALADIN.—On Tuesday, the 30th ult., Jones, Anderson, Hazelton and Johnston, the pirates of the Saladin, were executed, at Halifax, N. S., after the sentence was pronounced. Johnston said there was one charge made against him he was innocent of, that in the place of being instrumental in the boy's death (Fitzhugh's son he had done all he could to save him and told them that he was young, and could do them no injury, and they ought to spare his life, he was not, therefore, guilty of that crime, and felt anxious that his reputation should not remain tarnished with it.

The prisoners arrived at the gallows about ten o'clock accompanied by four clergymen. They ascended the scaffold with much firmness and their whole behavior was decent and becoming. They remained engaged in devotion with their respective clergymen about half an hour. The ropes were then adjusted round their necks, they shook hands with each other, and with much piety took leave of their clergymen. Before their caps were drawn down, which was in shot out the light of the sun and the light of this glorious creation from their eyes, Jones stepped a pace forward, and, addressing the crowd, said: "Good bye, fellow countrymen; I am brought to this by my bad conduct, and I deserve my fate. I hope you will all take warning by me. I am an Irishman, and came from the county of Clare.—Good bye my countrymen."

None of the other prisoners spoke a word after they ascended the scaffold, except what they said in a low voice to their attendant clergymen.—The caps were then drawn over their faces, and immediately after the drop fell. They exhibited but little signs of suffering, and in a short time their souls were in eternity.—N. O. Pic.

DREADFUL.—A dreadful accident occurred on Friday, the 16th inst., in the mine of Messrs. Milnes & Spencer, at Puttsville, Penn., by which three men, Henry Fox, Jonathan Nixon, and John Richet, were in an instant hurried into eternity. The colliery had been worked some years ago below water level, then abandoned and suffered to fill up with water. Messrs. M & S sunk a new shaft to the depth of three hundred feet below the old workings, and in this shaft three men were working, when the superincumbent mass of water bursting the barrier, rushed in upon and overwhelmed them. It supposed that the water must have forced itself through a fissure in the slate, and the noise and vibration caused by its sudden rush, resembled that of an earthquake. New pumps were instantly put down, it will require two months time to clear the shaft, so as to be able to look after the bodies of the unfortunate men.

FATAL OCCURRENCE.—A man in a state of intoxication was tormented yesterday by a number of boys, somewhere near Bath street bridge. After a while he caught one of them named Brannan, whose parents reside in Pitt street, and stabbed him in the head, which caused his death in a few minutes. The man was immediately arrested and committed to prison. His name is David Andrews. An inquest was held by Jacob D. Hare, Esq., and the jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by a blow with a knife from the hand of David Andrews.

Baltimore paper of the 20th.

A MAJOR ARRESTED.—A week since Mayor Pratt, of St. Louis, was arrested and taken to the Calaboose, by a citizen, who found him walking the streets at a late hour. He accosted his Honor, and demanded his reasons for keeping such late hours. The mayor, whom the citizen did not know, refused, and he was promptly taken to the lock-up. The denouement was rather funny.

A CURIOUS FACT.—The following were the contents of a hawk's nest on a large pine tree, nearly one hundred feet from the ground, on the farm of Liberty Patridge, in Westminister, Mass.:—One black snake, 2 1/2 feet in length; two large adders; two green snakes; one striped racer snake; five striped snakes; six chickens; five sparrows; one striped squirrel; two mice; one toad; one frog; two young hawks nearly half grown.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.—I have heard some very extraordinary cases of murder. I remember, in one where I was counsel, for a long time the evidence did not appear to touch the prisoner at all, and he looked about him with the most perfect unconcern, seeming to think him self quite safe. At last the surgeon was called, who stated that the deceased had been killed by a shot, a gunshot in the head, and he produced the matted hair and stuff and taken out of the wound. It was all hardened with blood. A basin of warm water was brought into Court, and as the blood was gradually softened a piece of printed paper appeared—the wedding of the gun—which proved to be half a ballad, the other half had been found in the man's pocket when he was taken.—He was hanged.—Lord Eldon's Note Book.

PRIZE FIGHT IN BOSTON HARBOR!—Strange and disgraceful as it may seem, a prize fight occurred on one of the small islands in Boston Harbor one day last week, between two persons named J. T. Long and F. Smith.—The contest lasted 2 hours and 20 minutes, and Long was declared the victor on the 106th round! They pummelled each other in such a manner that Smith could not see his combatant towards the last of the brutal fight, and his eyes were lanced to remove the difficulty!

The match was \$200 a side, and there were private bets to the amount of \$800. Smith was severely punished, but not more than any man should be who would disgrace human nature by engaging in such brutal business.—It is understood that the combatants and parties interested in their belaborment left Boston in a sloop at 2 o'clock in the morning.—[Springfield Repub.]

VERY COMPLIMENTARY INDEED.—The Madisonian since the withdrawal of Captain Tyler, in tendering its support to Col. Polk, says:—"The principles of Mr. Polk are precisely the same that are entertained by Mr. Tyler"—and that "next to Mr. Tyler, of all the great men of the nation, the friends of the administration could not have made a better selection for their standard bearer, than James K. Polk." What a "great man" Mr. Polk must be, to stand "next" to Captain Tyler! Who can comprehend his "GREAT"ness.—[Reveille.]

THE HERALD.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THEODORE FREELINGHUYSEN,
OF NEW YORK.

For Electors,
JEDEDIAH H. HARRIS,
JOHN PECK,
CALVIN TOWNSEND,
CARLOS COOLIDGE,
BENJAMIN SWIFT,
ERASTUS FAIRBANKS.

Polk against the Tariff
The following extract from a Speech delivered by JAMES K. POLK before the people of Madison County, on the 3d day of April, 1843, will show that he is and always has been, an uncompromising opponent of a Protective Tariff:

"The difference between the course of the Political Party with which he (Mr. Mercer) is associated and myself is, whilst they are the advocates of Distribution and a Protective Tariff—Measures which I consider ruinous to the interest of the Country, and especially to the interests of the Planting States—I have steadily and at all times opposed both."

"I have no hesitation in declaring THAT I AM IN FAVOR OF THE IMMEDIATE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS TO THE UNITED STATES."—James K. Polk to the citizens of Cincinnati, April 25, 1844.

The Nashville Union, the organ of Polk and Jackson, holds the following language: "We wish it borne in mind, that the oppressive Tariff of 1842, has been condemned by every true democrat, and by none more decidedly than Mr. Van Buren. THAT ITS PROVISIONS ARE VIEWED WITH HORROR BY GOVERNOR POLK & ALL HIS FRIENDS WE NEED NOT REPEAT."

FARMERS LOOK HERE!!
"The Wool-growers consider the duty upon foreign Wool as important to their prosperity. This opinion is founded in error!"—[James K. Polk.]
"My opinion is that WOOL should be duty free!"—[James K. Polk.]

THE PAST ELECTION.
On Tuesday last the Annual State Election of Vermont occurred, the result of which will determine the question as to matters of State policy, and will in a measure show what says Vermont, upon the more important questions which divide the whole country. Of course our returns to-day can only reach to a very limited extent and we are yet in uncertainty as to the 'degree of punishment' with which we have repaid the insolent boasting of the Leos, and rebuked their infamous and scurrilous attacks upon the Whig party and its candidates. At no time, since the existence of a Locofoco party in Vermont, has that party fought with such desperation, as in the struggle just past. Never have their falsehoods been so freely published and so shamefully adhered to—never has their scurrility and abuse been so lavishly expended, and upon no former occasion have they exhibited so perfect an abandonment of all principle and all self-respect, as in the contest preceding this election. With an apparent consciousness of the desperate condition of their 'cause,' and in the full belief that upon the result of this election hung the 'final destiny' of the party in Vermont, they have labored with a zeal worthy of a better cause, and fought with an unscrupulousness, which has never before characterized even Locofocoism. With what results these extraordinary efforts are to be crowned, as we have before said, remains yet to be seen. Though in the conviction of the correctness of Whig principles—in our belief of the attachment of Vermont to those principles—and in the knowledge of the uprightness and integrity, the wisdom and intelligence, and the rigid virtue of Vermont freemen, we believe that when the smoke of the battle shall be cleared away, the 'star' unclouded and undimmed in beauty, will be seen in its usual brightness, high in the political firmament—and that Locofocoism will receive, at the hands of the 'Green Mountain Boys,' such a condemnation, as will be regarded by it as a full 'notice to leave.'

FRUITS OF POLITICAL ABOLITION.—The Liberty party in the Chicago district polled 1408 votes. Had all these been given for the Whig Anti-Slavery and Texas candidate, he would have been elected. As it is, these pretended friends of liberty have been the direct means of re-electing Wentworth, well known as a most violent Locofoco, and advocate of the annexation of Texas, and by voting for Henderson, the Abolitionists, of course, indirectly supported a Texas man for Congress. Such are the legitimate fruits of Liberty-partyism.

TEXAS.—The election for President of Texas, takes place on the first Monday in September. Burleson and Jones are the candidates. The first is in favor of annexation, the latter against it. Jones is said to be in favor of an alliance with England, and the establishment of a policy unfavorable to the interests of the United States.

Andrew W. Young, a leading abolitionist of Wyoming county, and a man of exalted character and high standing, has addressed a sound and unanswerable letter to the Friends of the Liberty party in that county, in which he announces his determination to support Mr. Clay.

Arrival of the Steamship HIBERNIA.
SIXTEEN DAYS FROM EUROPE.
The Royal Mail Steamship Hibernia, Capt Ryrie, arrived at Boston, last Sunday afternoon about 4 o'clock.—She left Liverpool Aug. 20, and brings both Liverpool and London papers of that date.

The Hibernia has made the shortest passage ever made from England to America. By an especial express which left Boston after the arrival of the Hibernia, with despatches for Montreal and Quebec, we were on Monday morning at 1-2 past 10 o'clock in the receipt of English papers down to the 20th of Aug.; thus bringing us, in the midst of the Green Mountains of Vermont, within less than twelve days from the shores of 'Old Albion.' This is reducing distance, and annihilating space with a vengeance. By the express, we also received an extra 'Boston Mail' struck off after the arrival of the Hibernia and as therefore the agent of the express could not have left immediately, on the arrival of the vessel, much credit is due to the present enterprising proprietors of the Boston & Burlington Stages, for the remarkable facilities they offer upon their route for the transmission of intelligence, &c. through the country. Leaving Boston at 5 or 6 o'clock in the evening and reaching Rutland with only 20 miles of railroad intervening—by 10 1-2 o'clock the next morning, is a thing which many extravagant men may have dreamed of, yet but few of the more sober and discreet portion of our people, we imagine, ever thought of the accomplishment of such a feat, without the aid of the 'fire horse' and iron road.

Our limits will not admit of giving a very extended summary of the news by this arrival though we give the following items which we select from 'Wilmer and Smith's European Times.' The most important item of news by this arrival in the estimation of this paper, and doubtless of the English people generally, is the announcement of the accomplishment of the Queen and the fact of the accession to the British empire of another prince.

One of the most interesting events of recent times is the abdication of old Mehmet Ali in favor of his son Ibrahim. The old man, full of years and honors, intends, it is said, to take a pilgrimage to the prophet.

A great gathering of the friends and admirers of the poet Burns took place a few days back, on the banks of the Doon, a spot which has been consecrated by the genius of the bard. A good deal of the rank, and much of the talent, of Scotland attended to do honor to the sons of the man who was allowed to live in obscurity and die in penury. The Earl of Eglington filled the first post of honor, the second being reserved for a spirit, kindled in sympathy and genius with the illustrious dead—Professor Wilson.

Parliament stands adjourned until September 5, to enable the House of Lords to give judgment in the case of Mr. O'Connell, and also to afford the minister an opportunity, should he think proper to embrace it, of bringing the foreign relation of the country before the national inquiry.

In Portugal, affairs seem to be quiet. The famous Bonfin has not, however, yet been disposed of. Several guerrilla parties are reported to be under arms near Almedia; but whether they have hostile views towards the government, is not stated. Spain has existed for three months without a change of Ministry. This is considered quite remarkable. There are, however, some incipient signs of the same kind of dissatisfaction which has upset so many Cabinets in that wretchedly governed country.

The report of the British revenue for the last quarter is very favorable—showing a great increase over the corresponding months of last year.

Incendiary fires still continue in many parts of England. All attempts to discover the object and aim of the incendiaries have proved abortive.

Several arrests have been made in the army of France, and the spirit of discontent among the French soldiery is said to be on the increase.

A large quantity of tobacco, about 3000 lbs., was lately seized, by information, from a slave in a slave quarry at Apenwili, near St. David Head, and taken to Plymouth. The tobacco was landed by a notorious French smuggling cutter.

Ribbeism seems to have broken out in Ireland. A toll house at Cooshal, near Borris-in-Ossory, together with the toll gates, was recently leveled with the ground, and the toll man all the while kept a prisoner by two men with pistols.

The trade of nearly all the nations of Europe with China, appears to be increasing at a rapid rate. The German League are exporting large quantities of manufactured goods to the country, which are said to pay a good profit.

An Antwerp journal states that one of the largest growers of cherries in the neighborhood of that city, entered into a contract with a London fruiterer to supply him with 100,000 pounds of cherries at less than a half penny per lb.

The visit of the French King to England is decided to take place the latter part of the month of September. He will embark at Treport, and be accompanied across the channel by two ships of the line and four or five steamships. His reception will doubtless be a magnificent pageant.

There has been a great fire at Glens, in the electorate of Hanover, which destroyed about a dozen houses, and a church containing an organ famed for its immense size all over Europe.

The crops in France are generally good; the vintage in some sections has suffered from drouth and other causes, but the aggregate product is large.

The proposed improvements of the navigation of the mouth of the Danube have been abandoned for the present, owing to the contumacy of the Russian government.

Malamo Lartel, the famous Aeronaut, made another grand ascension at Pau, in the south of France, on the 6th of August, and after traversing the air for five hours, came down without accident.

Serious disturbance still prevail in Bohemia, among the workmen employed in the factories. At Brod they have been effectually put down by the military, after destroying several factories.

A statement appears in a Paris paper, to the effect that Abd-el Kader has made another razzia at the south-east part of Mascara upon the Sedamas, and that he had escaped from the column of Col. Esquard.

It is stated in the Berlin papers that great preparations are making at Konigsburg to celebrate the 300th anniversary of the founding of that university. The King will be present at the ceremony.

The American Ship, Thomas Bennett, a vessel on her voyage from Liverpool to Charleston, S. C., whence she sailed on the 3rd instant, returned on the 14th, in consequence of the murder of the captain by the cook.

IRISH REPEAL.—At the weekly meeting of the Association on Monday the 5th inst the chair was taken by Mr. Arabin, the Dublin Lord Mayor elect. A letter was read from Lord Wicklow, in continuation of a controversy with the Association in which his Lordship gives the Repealers very small hopes of his ever joining their ranks. Rent for the week is 3067.

ACCOUCHMENT OF QUEEN VICTORIA.
BIRTH OF A PRINCE.

The Queen was "taken ill" soon after five o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 6th instant, and her medical attendants, Sir James Clarke, Dr. Loeck, Mr. Ferguson, and Mr. Brown, Surgeon to the Household at Windsor, were summoned at once. About six o'clock a messenger was sent to Slough, to direct a summons by the electrical telegraph for the Cabinet Ministers and Great Officers of State; the messenger arrived at Slough in eight minutes; the dispatch reached Paddington and was acknowledged in three minutes.

At twenty-three minutes past eight o'clock arrived the first special train at Slough having performed a journey of eighteen miles and a quarter in eighteen minutes; it was the Duke of Buccleuch, Earl Dever, the Earl of Jersey, Lord Lyndhurst, and Sir Jas. Graham.

The next conveyed Sir Robert Peel and Lord Stanley, rather slower to avoid a collision with the first. The third, with the Duke of Wellington alone, travelled the distance & in seventeen more he was at the castle; royal carriages having been stationed at Slough to carry on the Ministers.

Intelligence of the event was specially sent to all the members of the Royal Family.—The Bishop of London going down at quarter past ten o'clock met the Ministers returning, and came back with them to town.

All the Ministers eventually reached the Castle, except the Earl of Liverpool, who by some accident failed to receive his notice.

In the course of the morning, guns were fired at Windsor, at St. James's Park, and at the Tower, and bells were rung and flags were hoisted in every quarter as the news spread.

MOROCCO.
The successive reports from Morocco contradict each other as to the actual beginning of hostilities. Frequent diplomatic communications have passed between the Emperor Abd-el-Rahman and the French authorities on his frontiers. He admitted the aggression on the Algerian territory, and promised to punish the author of it, the Kaid of Ouchda, a leader being in prison; but evaded all allusion to the demands not to support Abd-el-Kader in his resistance to the French.

In the case of his not giving a satisfactory reply, the French threatened to begin by bombarding Tangiers. On the 23d of July, the Prince de Joinville arrived at Tangiers, in the Pluton steamer; and received on board M. Nion, the Consul General, with his family; sending the Steamer Veloce to Mogadore on a similar errand. According to a letter from Mr. Cowell, Lloyd's Agent, it was reported at Gibraltar, on the 1st inst. that Mr. Drummond Hay, the English Charge d' Affaires, had written despatches on the 26 July, in which he had offered his mediation, and was actively engaged with the Emperor.

Was there a Congress that ever legislated so foolishly as the first whig Congress after Gen Harrison's election?

Keene Repub.
Yes, the last Locofoco Congress, that devoted most of the session in endeavoring to repeal the whig tariff of 1842.

THE COALITION. Henry Clay's bargain with John Quincy Adams, was one of the foulest acts ever consummated by designing politicians. Keene Repub.

That is, it would have been, if any such bargain as is alluded to, ever took place.

MR. FREELINGHUYSEN AT CATSKILL.—On Wednesday last, as we learn from the Kingston Journal, a meeting of the Whigs of Catskill took place to greet the return of their delegates from the County Convention. It being whispered that Mr. Freelinghuyesen was at the house of a relative in that village, the meeting formed into an extempore torch light procession, led by a band of music, and marched thither to greet the great Whig leader. Mr. Freelinghuyesen was called out, and his appearance was greeted by nine thundering cheers. Mr. F. made a speech of about twenty minutes length, paying a noble tribute to the character of Henry Clay, and vindicating him

from the most prominent aspersions which were put forth to blacken his fair fame.—N. Y. Am.

LETTERS OF HON. J. M. BERRIEN AND HON. A. SABIN
To the Committee of Correspondence of the Brandon Clay Club.

The following letters in reply to invitations to attend the recent mass Convention, held at Brandon, were received by the committee of correspondence, and through whose kindness we are furnished with copies for publication.

The letter of the Hon. Mr. Sabin was read from the stand, and was received with the most marked demonstrations of satisfaction by the assembled multitude. Its admirable good sense and patriotic spirit commend it strongly to that portion of our fellow citizens, who, like Mr. Sabin, would cast off the sophistries and mysticisms which Third Party Abolitionists attempt to weave around the Slavery question, and who expect the attainment of worthy ends by wise and patriotic means.

The letter from the eminent and able Senator of the noble Whig State of Georgia, was not received until after the meeting.—But in view of the high estimation in which the Whigs of Vermont, and of the Union, hold the patriotic public services of this distinguished Senator, we, with unforgotten pleasure, lay his letter before our readers. It will be perceived that the concluding paragraph holds out the intimation that he may yet be able to meet the 'Green Mountain Boys' in their own State; and we sincerely hope that before his return, the Whigs of Vermont may have the opportunity of sending, through him, their greetings to the noble and fearless Whigs of Georgia.—There are few men who would receive a more cordial welcome at the hands of the 'Green Mountain Boys,' than would Jno. MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

SARATOGA SPRINGS,
24th August, 1844.

My Dear Sir,
On my arrival in New York, after a hurried and fatiguing journey, to, through, and from Georgia, I received your letter of the 2d Aug., and passing on to this place, avail myself of the earliest moment to reply.

If I could have received a timely notice of the wishes of my fellow-citizens of Vermont, nothing would have given me more pleasure than to have met them. You will see from the foregoing statement that this was impracticable,—my previous engagements, my own exhausted condition, and the situation of my family, rendered it absolutely so. I sincerely regret this, for although I have no fears in the approaching contest for your gallant and unconquered State, I have, as I told you in Washington, a very strong desire to commune personally with the Whigs of Vermont. We must, however, go where duty calls us. We are soldiers of the Republic, 'enlisted for the war;' and the weakest portion of our extended line, is that to which we are bound to repair. I was strongly pressed to remain in my own State, but after meeting and exchanging counsels with twenty thousand patriotic Whigs, assembled within her borders, I have felt that Georgia is safe. I go to meet the Whigs of the River Counties of New York, at Albany, next week, and after a few days rest here, will proceed to Boston—and shall rejoice if in the course of my summer services, I shall find myself in the midst of my fellow citizens of Vermont. Pray convey this assurance to them, and believe me,

Respectfully and truly Yours,
Jno. MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

To D. W. C. Clarke, Esq.

GEORGIA, May 19, 1844.

GENTLEMEN:—Your favor of the 14th inst., was duly received in which you solicit my attendance at a Mass Meeting of our fellow citizens at Brandon on the 24th inst. I thank you for the confidence you have in me as one desirous of sustaining the great principles of the Whig party that make the issues before the People. It would be gratifying to me to mingle with my fellow citizens, in discussing these principles, which are of vital importance to the interests of our country.—The calls to attend similar meetings in our own county, however, are so numerous that it forbids my complying with your request, as I could wish, I must therefore, content myself with stating some of the reasons that exist in my own mind, why I must support Mr. Clay for the next President.

In looking at the state of things as they have appeared for some time past, I came to the conclusion that the whig convention at Baltimore could nominate no man with the least prospect of electing him, but Mr. Clay. I now believe that Mr. Clay or Mr. Polk will be our next President. I feel myself constrained to make my choice between the two. I prefer to vote for Mr. Clay rather than Mr. Polk, because he is the man that will carry out the great principles of national policy that I wish to see established. I prefer Mr. Clay because I have more confidence in him than any other man that could have been nominated with the least prospect of electing him. I go for Mr. Clay because I have no vote to throw away upon a man that cannot possibly be elected, although his views on the subject of Slavery, should not perfectly harmonize with my own. I do not